

LANGPORT
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

REPORT

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1925.

—PRINTED BY THE DISTRICT COUNCIL—



TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS

OF THE

Langport Rural District Council.

GENTLEMEN,—

In presenting my annual report for the year 1925 I am instructed by the Ministry of Health to furnish them with comprehensive details of :

The measure of progress made in the area.

The extent and character of changes in any Public Health services in the area.

Any other action contemplated by the Local Authorities or considered desirable by the M.O.H.

I propose to discuss these matters under these several headings, but with the exception of questions of Housing especially, and in a lesser degree of Water Supplies, I must congratulate the Council on their active policy and thank the individual members for their personal assistance in all cases in which I have sought their aid.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

AREA IN ACRES.	POPULA TION, 1921.	POPULA- TION, ESTIMATED. 1925.	No. INHAB- ITED HOUSES.	No. OF FAMILIES.	RATEABLE VALUE.	SUM FROM ID. RATE.
59,407	12,533	12,900	3,193	3,219	£106,503	£300

THE PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE AREA.

The District is situate in a cup between the Quantocks on the West and the Mendips on the East, the Poldens on the North and the Blackdowns on the South. The Western part of the district is low-lying and subject to flooding after heavy rain, this part is occupied in purely agricultural pursuits including the stripping and buffing of withies, with their consequent manufacture into chairs, etc., the only exception being a collar factory and the semi urban area of Langport itself. The Eastern part although also occupied largely by agriculturalists contains Stone Quarries, Cement Works, Milk Factories, Collar Factories, and the commercial area of Somerton.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR FIVE YEARS.

Year.	No. of Births.	No. of Deaths	No. of D'ths under 1 year.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate uncor- rected.	Rate of In- fantile Mortal- ity Per 1000 Births.
1921 ...	258	142	18	20.67	11.38	69.8
1922 ...	252	159	14	20.05	12.65	55.6
1923 ...	234	180	7	18.44	14.18	29.9
1924 ...	232	163	12	18.01	12.66	51.7
1925 ...	222	155	8	17.20	12.01	36.03

Death Rate for 1925 as corrected by General Register Office, 8.86.

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1925.

Causes of Death.							M.	F.
All Causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	94
Whooping cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
Encephalitis lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	7
Cancer, malignant disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	14
Diabetes	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
Cerebral hæmorrhage, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	9
Heart disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	9
Arterio-sclerosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	9
Other respiratory diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Appendicitis and typhlitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Acute and chronic nephritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
Other accidents and diseases of pregnancy and parturition	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Congenital debility and malformation, premature birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5
Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Other deaths from violence	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Other defined diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	14
Deaths of Infants under 1 year	{ Total ...						2	6
	{ Illegitimate ...						0	0
Total Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	103	119
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	113
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6
Population	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,900	

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

1 wk.	2 wks.	3 wks.	4 wks.	1 mth.	1—2 mths.	2—4 mths.	4—6 mths.	6 mths.
4	0	0	0	4	1	2	0	1

Poor Law Relief is administered by the Board of Guardians through their Relieving and Medical Officers. Amount paid in actual relief, £2,850. The chief Hospitals utilized for medical relief are those respectively at Taunton and Bristol.

The District possesses an Isolation Hospital with resident Caretaker who acts as Nurse in slight cases only, as qualified Nurses are obtained if necessity arises, and the M.O.H. is appointed Medical Superintendent. It is supported entirely by the Local Authorities, and was found during the year 1923-1924 to be inadequate in size and arrangements, as until then it had never been required for more than six patients at one time. This, however, has now been altered by the addition of an annexe for the use of the Caretaker, sleeping accommodation for Nurses, and a discharge ward, thus leaving the older building entirely for wards, with a bathroom added, and can now deal with 10 cases of infectious disease. A new horse ambulance has been purchased which has added greatly to the comfort and safety of cases requiring removal, but this ambulance is for the use of infectious cases only.

The County Council has installed a Tuberculosis Dispensary in Langport which is entirely under their management, and in the same building an Orthopaedic Department has been started. The examination of school children is also undertaken by the County.

The Officers charged with the duties of Public Health administration of the area are:—

W. Charrott Lodwidge : Medical Officer of Health ; D.P.H. London ; Part Time.

A. Ford : Sanitary Inspector ; Qualified Meat Inspector ; Whole Time.

Professional Nursing in the home is carried out by the various District Nurses in the area. Of these there are : One each in Langport, Huish, Somerton, Long Sutton, Curry Rivel, High Ham, Kingsbury, Charlton Mackrell. They also undertake the management of Maternity Cases alone or in conjunction with the general practitioners.

All analyses of Water, Sewage samples as well as Bacteriological examination of Sputa, etc. are undertaken by the County Council.

ACTS ADOPTED

By the L.R.D.C. are :—

Public Health Act, '75. Section 44. Para. 2.

Public Health Act Amendment Act, 1890. Section 23.

Public Health Act, '75. Section 169. Para. 2 and 3.
Sec. 170.

Public Health Act Amendment Act, 1890. Part iii.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

I append two tables : Table I shewing a detailed account of the Public Water Supplies ; and Table II. shewing each parish with its Water Supply and methods of disposal of sewage. It will be seen that 11 parishes with 1,816 inhabited houses have a piped water supply from 5 different sources, and these supplies are regularly examined, a bacteriological analysis made, and have never been found otherwise than wholesome for dietetic purposes. On the other hand 16 parishes containing 1,388 houses are dependent on wells, a large number of which are of the shallow variety, improperly protected, and the water therefrom drawn by buckets, while numerous samples that have been submitted for analysis have shewn that their contents are of doubtful purity, to put it mildly. I am well aware that nothing excites the feelings of the ratepayers of a parish more than any suggestion of a scheme for a pipe supply, and under present conditions of prevailing high prices and general penury, their attitude can be perfectly understood, and indeed appreciated, and two schemes, namely in Keinton and Ile Abbotts, have proved impossible from the cost which they must have entailed. But there is another side to be considered. Water is a necessity for life, it is the food which is

consumed in the largest quantity of all foods. We have figures shewing the rate of death, but we have at present none which indicate the rate of sickness and a constant consumption of even a slightly impure water will tend to weaken the resources of the organism against disease, it will cause dyspepsia and all the consequences of mal-assimilation of food, among which we may certainly reckon the chronic rheumatism that costs so much among our rural inhabitants and possibly even that bane of later adult life, cancer. It is the cost alone in my opinion that prevents schemes of construction for water supplies and if as it seems, that is impossible in some areas, at least every well should be cleaned out thoroughly and if on analysis found to give a pure supply, cemented inside and clay puddled outside for at least 10 feet down, raised above the ground, covered, properly covered, and provided with a pump; not one or other of these conditions but the whole in their entirety. There is another and a most important point in connection with Water Supplies and Milk production. In order to obtain pure milk the very first necessity is a pure water supply for cleansing the various utensils. Vessels are or may be cleaned out with water from a well teeming with bacteria. It is true the water may be boiled. On the other hand it may not, and indeed sometimes is not. It is up to every milk producer to see that his water supply is above suspicion if he wishes to retain his place on the register. There are two parishes where water schemes for a piped supply in whole or in part of the areas seem feasible, at Aller and Huish Episcopi. In the former village a scheme was proposed, but its costliness was an incentive to the inhabitants to propound one of less expense. This attempt however, has not been a success up to the present time. Huish is, if I may say so, ancient history but at least part of this area might well be supplied from the Langport and Kingsbury water works.

WATER SUPPLY.

Name of Supply ...	Curry Rivel & District	Somerton & District	Langp't & Kingsbury	Long Sutton
By whom owned ...	Langport R.D.C.	Langport R.D.C.	Langport R.D.C.	Lp't R.D.C.
Nature of supply ...	Adit in hill side	(a) Springs (b) W & B	Borehole	Well
Gathering area ...	Marl stone & Midford Sands.	N'rly at j'ct'n of Lower Lias & Rhætic	Midford Sands	In the Lias
Liability to contamination	None	None	Only from iron salts	None
Yield in galls' per day ...	30,000 average	100,000 average	50,000 galls. average	15,000
Pump or gravitation ...	Both	Pumping	Pumping	Pumping
No. of days pump ...	4 days a week	6 days	6 days	3 days
Pumps in duplicate ...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Single
Reservoirs' situation ...	Barrington, 2, High level 2, low l. 2	Kingsdon 2, Lytes Cary 1, covered	Compton duplicate	Long Sutton 2
Capacity construction ...	180,000 galls. covered	200,000 galls.	120,000 covered	Covered
Amount available per head	35 galls. per day	35 galls. per day	35 galls. per day	35 galls.
Shortage ...	None	None	None	None
Amount used per head ...	15 galls. per day	25 galls. per day	15 galls. per day	15 galls.
Purification ...	None necessary	None necessary	Candy Intensive Filters	None necessary
Capital cost of provision ...	£11,872	£8,316	£15,512	£2,250
" " extension ...	£1,850, Wick and Isle Brewers extension	£1,015	None	None
Working expenses ...	£450 per annum	£387 per annum	£505 per annum	£83
How cost distributed ...	On rateable value	On rateable value	On rateable value.	On rateable value.
Area supplied ...	Curry R, Barrington Drayton, Isle Brewers, Earnshill	Somerton, Kingsdon & in Yeovil R.D.C. Ilchester & Northover	Kingsbury, Langport	Long Sutton the greater part of
Composition of water ...	Being a Lias Water hardness and solids are somewhat high.			

No. of Inhabited Houses	Name of Parish	Water Supply.	Sewage Disposal.
91	Aller ...	Wells	Sewers & E.C.'s
72	Babcary ...	Wells	Cesspits*
86	Barrington...	Public Supply	E.C.'s.
65	Barton St. David ...	Wells	Cesspits, many E.C.'s.
27	Beercrocombe ...	Wells	Cesspits.
148	Charlton Mackrell...	Wells	E.C.'s.
110	Compton Dundon...	Wells	Sewers & E.C.'s.
84	Curry Mallett ...	Wells	Sewers & E.C.'s.
372	Curry Rivel ...	Public Supply	Sewers.
89	Drayton ...	Public Supply	Sewers.
2	Earnshill ...	Pipe Supply	E.C.'s.
71	Fivehead ...	Wells	Sewers.
209	High Ham ...	Wells	Cesspits & E.C.'s.*
179	Huish Episcopi ...	Wells	Cesspits & E.C.'s.*
49	Isle Abbotts ...	Wells	Cesspits & E.C.'s.*
60	Isle Brewers ...	Public Supply	E.C.'s.*
134	Keinton Mandeville	Wells	Sewers.
283	Kingsbury Episcopi	Public Supply	Sewers & E.C.'s.
59	Kingsdon ...	Public Supply	Sewers.
28	Kingweston ...	Wells	Cesspits, some E.C.'s.*
178	Langport ...	Public Supply	Sewers.
174	Long Sutton ...	Public Supply	Sewers & E.C.'s.
50	Muchelney ...	Wells	Sewers & E.C.'s.
57	Pitney ...	Wells	Cesspits & E.C.'s.*
30	Puckington ...	Public Supply	Sewers.
14	Swell ...	Wells	Cesspits & E.C.'s.
483	Somerton ...	Public Supply	Sewers & E.C.'s.

In the parishes marked * many E.C.'s have been installed and consequently cesspits done away with.

POLLUTION OF RIVERS AND STREAMS.

Two cases have occurred during the past year, one at Somerton, where an overflow from the Gas Works was running into the River Cary; and another at Lambrook where seven privies were discharging eventually into a tributary of the Parrett, after a fairly long run through ditches. Both of these have been abated.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

This, in the sixteen parishes unprovided with a Water Supply, is necessarily by privy or earth closet. The first type is being regularly done away with where possible, the only difficulty in providing Earth Closets occurring in houses with no garden, or other convenience for the disposal of the excreta. The Sanitary Committee is endeavouring to maintain a standard of one house, one closet.

SCAVENGING.

This is undertaken only in the parishes of Langport and Somerton, where house refuse is removed once a week and earth closets emptied on request. I should like to see more covering of the sanitary bins or other utensils used by the householders. The cart takes some little time going its round and during that period the contents of the uncovered receptacles become an object of interest to the local fauna, or a sport to the prevailing wind, with unpleasant results. Another point, these receptacles should not be used for vegetable refuse or old paper, these should be disposed of by burning.

HOUSING.

This question is the most serious that arises in this district and the most difficult to answer. In 1919 I was asked to make a report on the number of houses required in the area and after serious consideration and going through records, old and new, I came to the conclusion that 376 new houses were necessary to do away with decrepit buildings and properly house our agricultural population. The parishes themselves were more modest, they asked for 205 among 18 parishes, 7 being if not content at least silent. 68 houses were built under the Government Scheme, and not one of them has been of any assistance in the amelioration of our housing needs. This was the condition more than five years ago. Since then much has been done to improve houses where such is possible, thus making a rather bad house into a rather better one but then up goes the rent and where improvement cannot be carried out unless the house is voided, there is no alternate accommodation and little can be done.

In 1919 the rents in general were as follows :—

One living-room, Scullery and one bedroom 1/- per week.							
One	"	"	"	2 bedrooms	2/-	"	"
2 living-rooms,	"	"	"	2	"	3/-	"
2	"	"	"	3	"	4/-	"

Is it to be wondered at that landlords preferred to let the houses decay than to do repairs that took up 2 or 3 years rent.

Our typical agricultural labourer earns 31/- per week at the outside. He has a wife, and family small or large, he is wicked enough to smoke and occasionally perhaps indulges in a glass of beer or cider and he is provided with a house at 8/- per week and rates. One tenth of such a man's earnings is surely sufficient to pay in rent.

It was hoped that the new houses built would attract the dwellers in what I may call the class B houses to vacate their present dwellings, and so make room for the inmates of the Class C or defective houses. This, however, has not been the case. The houses built by the Council have mostly been taken (1) by newcomers ; (2), artisans who had no previous local lodgment or resided in houses of the class C type.

The subsidy house, although the Council is paying the highest contribution allowed, £120, cannot even then be erected at a price possible for the agricultural labourer. It seems almost that the powers that be must invoke the aid of fairy magic in finding some form of cheaper construction both in labour and materials before our question can be solved.

Every man who works with hand or head has a right to a dwelling at a rent possible to his means, in which he can bring up his family in health and decency, and Houses, Houses and yet more Houses, is the crying need of the rural district.

OVERCROWDING.

This is another question of difficulty and occurs in two principal ways. Some of the houses available have three bedrooms but many only two, and in normal times are full but not overcrowded. (1) Sickness comes, or the ordinary augmentation of the family, and the house from a sanitary point of view is overcrowded ; (2) One of the children marries and cannot find a house ; again overcrowding. Every effort is made to deal with this condition but the only present practical solution is to

turn some of the inmates into the street and eventually the Poor Law Institution.

The effect of this is far reaching. Overcrowding means DIRT and although hygiene is being taught in our schools, the influence of home life counteracts the good work, and a policy of drift occurs. The medical inspection of children in schools is doing a great work and I know of several families whose cleanliness has greatly improved, but there still remain some who either from indifference or kindred causes do not attend to the laws of health and hardly to those of civilization.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

MILK.

Somerset is essentially a milk providing county and this district is not one of the least, either in the quantity produced, nor, I trust, in the quality of its productions.

We have in the district 370 producers of milk of whom 90 are distributors.

During the past five years great improvements have been effected. A system of giving marks for various degrees of suitability and cleanliness of buildings, dairy milk store, utensils, etc. more marks being given for cleanliness than for suitability, has been adopted throughout the county after inspection and has resulted in a very much more satisfactory condition throughout. The maximum of marks obtainable is 100 the number of marks given on the second inspection showed a marked increase over those previously obtained. Several of the dairies gained over 85 marks. This standard can only be obtained by careful attention to every detail.

The system is explained on each inspection and Cowkeepers have willingly and sympathetically joined with the Health Authorities in endeavouring to raise the standard of cleanliness. Many dirty approaches have been rendered clean. Masses of manure are no longer seen around the cow stalls and cowstalls whose owners up to that period have been content with the reputation of lime washing have been altered and in some cases re-built, 86 stalls have been repaired and 5 new sheds erected.

No particular campaign for the discovery and elimination of tuberculous milk has yet been started, but in the very near future this will be carried out under instructions from the County Council. Clean milk demonstrations have been given in 13 diff-

erent parishes, these were, on the whole, well attended and appreciated and have been productive of greater care in milking.

The Curry Rivel Agricultural Association has on two occasions held a clean milk competition and this year, especially, the judges have expressed themselves well satisfied with the high standard of efficiency shewn, several of the competitors obtaining over 90 % marks.

No applications have yet been received for licenses for the sale of milk under special designations.

The difficult question of the satisfactory disposal of the whey, which caused a nuisance in the Aller Milk Factory, has been settled by the installation of a dried milk plant: this has also lessened the number of pigs in Aller and greatly assisted in the sanitary condition of the parish.

MEAT.

Here again I am able to report with satisfaction the progress made in the inspection and control of the meat supply.

In the district there are :—

Slaughterhouses	Registered	...	...	...	2
Do.	Licensed	...	...	...	16
					—
					18
					—
Of these in Regular use	...	...	...	...	13
Occasional use	...	...	...	...	2
Out of use	...	...	...	...	3

UN SOUND MEAT CONDEMNED DURING 1925.

Summary of Meat Condemned in 1925 :—

PIGS—

Whole Carcases...	...	...	...	...	7
Head only	...	...	...	...	7
Internal Organs alone	...	...	...	...	7

OXEN & CALVES—

Whole Carcases...	...	...	...	...	5
Fore Quarters	...	...	...	...	4
Heads	...	...	...	...	8
Internal Organs	...	...	...	...	4
Livers	...	...	...	...	42
Lungs	...	...	...	...	18

SHEEP—

Whole Carcases...	...	...	...	...	4
Livers	...	...	...	...	21

Two years ago I called a meeting of all the purveyors of the district and I am glad to say that without exception they attended. Mr. Ford the Sanitary Inspector with myself joined with them in a round table conference. We explained the orders of Meat Regulations, their difficulties both from our point of view and their own, and in the end were promised their cordial support in carrying out these regulations, and I have reason to congratulate them on the loyal manner in which they have adhered to that promise. Each butcher has sent in his regular hours and days of slaughtering and any emergency killing is notified by postcard or verbal message. These pleasing results have only been obtained by the energetic and unrelenting work of the Sanitary Inspector, who very soon after his arrival, 5 years ago, inaugurated the inspection of practically every animal slaughtered in the area as will be shewn by the number of visits. No system of marking is adopted as nearly all the meat is consumed in or about the area, there being practically no wholesale trade.

Glass shop fronts have been installed in all but two of the shops.

BAKEHOUSES.

These all, 21 in number, all are regularly inspected and in good condition, no underground bakehouses exist.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

I append a table shewing the number of cases of Notifiable Diseases since 1921 :—

	SCARLET FEVER.	DIPHTHERIA.	OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.	ENTERIC FEVER.
1921	18	0	3	3
1922	3	1	1	0
1923	85	1	1	0
1924	27	0	0	0
1925	4	3	1	0

The three cases of Enteric Fever in 1921 were the first that had occurred in the district for some years and were infected from an imported case. All were treated at home with one death. A complete sanitary inspection of the infected houses was made and various improvements in the systems were suggested and carried out. The patients were in the charge of their

own doctors, but aid was sought and given in the disposal of excreta by the Health Department.

Six cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum have been notified during the past five years. All have been carefully treated and completely recovered.

DIPHTHERIA.

The cases in 1922-1923 were both treated at the Hospital and in neither case was there a spread of infection. The method of procedure is as follows: The practitioner in charge is, at his request, supplied with antitoxin if necessary, but in most cases he has already made use of it. The case being removed to the Hospital, all bedding etc., especially handkerchiefs is sterilized by the Thresh steam process, the room is sprayed with a hot disinfectant and careful watch is kept over contacts. The three cases this year have been treated at home, the first case being imported, and very slight, by which I mean that after early antitoxin treatment no serious symptoms developed. What it might have been without such treatment, being, of course, impossible to state. The second two were also imported from a neighbouring district, but were of too serious a nature to allow of transport, in fact one child died two days after my first visit in spite of early antitoxin. His tender years, three, no doubt contributing to the fatal results. No use has been made to my knowledge of the Scheck or any test either for immunization or diagnosis. All swabs are examined, free of cost, in the County Laboratory.

SCARLET FEVER.

The period under notice has seen the largest number of cases since I first came here in 1908, the majority of them occurring in High Ham in 1923 and in Kingsbury in 1924. There were, however, isolated cases in seven different villages during this time, and in none of them did any spread occur. High Ham covers a large area including Low Ham and Henley, many of the houses are isolated but the children all go to a central school in High Ham itself. Although the first case notified was removed to Hospital the spread did not cease, probably on account of the long exemption of the village from the disease, the cyclic return of scarlet fever, and some unrecognized (missed) cases. I do not recognize contacts as playing a large part.

The same remarks apply to the 1924 outbreak in Kingsbury

which comprises a large area with again one central school. As a result our hospital was severely taxed as to capacity, in fact proved inadequate for the conditions imposed, although as many children as possible were treated at home. It is a very difficult position to leave a sufferer in a house distinctly overcrowded from an infectious disease point of view.

The notifications of Pneumonia and Influenza were no greater than the probable normal and call for no comment.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The names and addresses of all cases notified to me are sent in my weekly report to the county Medical Officer and classified under the headings for sanatorium, dispensary, or domiciliary treatment. 21 new cases having been reported this year with 11 deaths occurring during the same period.

No case of tuberculosis among employees in the milk trade has been discovered.

Age Periods.			New Cases.				Deaths.			
			Pul-monary.		Non-Pul-monary.		Pul-monary.		Non-Pul-monary.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	...	...						
1	...	...						
5	...	...	2							
10	...	...						
15	...	...	2		1	1		1		
20	...	...		1	2			1		
25	...	...	2	2			1	2		
35	...	...	2					1		
45	...	...	3	1			2	2		
55	...	...	1				1			
65 and upwards.				1						
Totals	...		12	5	3	1	4	7	0	0

PHTHISIS DURING PAST FIVE YEARS.

			Notified.		Deaths.	
			Pulmon-ary.	Non-Pulmon-ary.	Pulmon-ary.	Non-Pulmon-ary.
1921	...	...	26	4	11	1
1922	...	...	26	8	6	2
1923	...	...	19	5	10	3
1924	...	...	11	6	6	2
1925	...	...	1	4	11	0
Totals	...		99	27	44	8

PHTHISIS DEATHS DURING 1925.

			20—30 years.	30—40 years.	Over 40 years.
LANGPORT,—					
M.	...	...	1	0	0
F.	...	...	2	1	3
SOMERTON,—					
M.	...	...	1	0	0
F.	...	...	0	0	3
Totals	...		4	1	6

Number of Premises inspected in conjunction with the Medical Officer of Health				197
do.	re-inspections			478
do.	privies converted into earth closets ..			28
do.	New E.C.'s			21
do.	New W.C's			18
do.	Houses Connected to Water Supply ...			44
do.	Houses Disinfected			28
do.	Visits to Slaughter-houses			1080
do.	Bakehouses inspected twice yearly ..			40
do.	Water samples taken for Analysis ..			57
do.	Milk samples for do.			5
do.	Sewage Samples do. do.			3
do.	Visit to Water Works			144

(9) HOUSING.

Number of New Houses erected during the year :—

(a)	Total	17
(b)	With State assistance under the Housing Acts, 1919 or 1923	0
		—
		17
		—
	By Local Authority	0
	By Other Persons	12
	By Private Enterprise	5

1. Unfit Dwelling-houses.

- Inspection—(1) Total number of dwelling-houses
inspected for housing defects (under Public Health
Act or Housing Acts) 139
- (2) Number of dwelling-houses which were in-
spected and recorded under the Housing (In-
spection of District) Regulations, 1910 58

(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	2
(4) Number of Dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	113
2. Remedy of defects without service of formal Notices.	
Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	57
3. Action under Statutory Powers... .. .	25
A.—Proceedings under Section 28 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1919	0
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were sent requiring repairs	0
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit or are in course of being rendered fit :	
(a) By Owners	0
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	0
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders become operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close	0
B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	25
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied or are in course of being remedied:	
(a) By Owners	25
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	0
C.—Proceedings under Section 17 and 18 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act., 1919.	
(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	2

(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	2
(3)	Number of Dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit	0
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	0
(5)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	0

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

W. CHARROTT LODWIDGE,
M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. Lon.

